INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

Democratic State Central Committee. A. G. PORTER, DAVID REYNOLDS, L. DUNLAP, WILLIAM H. MORRISON. J. P. DRAKE, A. GALL W. J. BROWN.

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DS. H. PARVIN, General Newspaper Agent, South-east corner of Columbia and Main Streets. Cincinnati, Ohio, is the authorized Agent for this paper, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us.



Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With freedom's soil beneath our feet. And freedom's hanner streaming o'er us.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH! ficulties, a slight knowledge of grammar and arithmetic, Mr. Whitcomb made himself master of law, Latin,

THE BUCKEYE STATE O. K. Bigler and Wood Elected!

MAJORITIES UNPRECEDENTED!! SCOTT HAS RECEIVED A TERRIBI "FIRE IN THE REAR!"

FILLMORE STOCK COMING UP

For Returns see Telegraph.

Gov. Wright's Address.

We call attention to the agricultural address of Gov. practical information that will be of great utility to our readers. Public attention seems to be awakening on myself right on these questions before the Democracy of tion of our national independence and endangering the this subject, and Gov. Wright deserves great credit for Indiana. his exertions in collecting the apricultural and manufacturing statistics of the State. Under the encouragebenefit of this laudable spirit of emulation in improved stook, improved farms, and improved crops.

party and the Wh g administration now present the only rallying point for the conservative men of the country—
the enemies of violence, disorder, and confusion—the
friends of the Constitution and the Union.—Ind. Jour.

Democratic member from the Credit except one, and
he a Freesoiler.) I voted for Judge Elliott at the request, and knowing him to be the choice of a large majority of the people as well as the Bar of that Circuit,
up, here as elsewhere in the State. There is no chang-

There is more of the concentrated essence of barefaced impudence in the above extract than in anything we have seen for a long time. Who is it that is now unwilling to make the administration the rallying point? measures as a whole, although I objected to them as I still brethren for accurate information on political matters, We answer, every whig in the country who is now, with Fugitive Slave Law. I hold and have always held that votes. Few Whigs were to be found, and but a few of the Editor of the Journal, plotting to defeat the re-elec | the North was bound by the Constitution, in letter and them had heard that there had been an election, others tion of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency. Every whig journal and every whig politician, and whig voter who were that it operated against the free blacks as well as are now endeavoring to supplant Mr. Fillmore by the the slave, preventing their being heard in defence of their list before our readers as soon as we can get it. All the nomination of Gen. Scott, whose sole claim to the Pre- freedom, and making the certificate of the Commission- information we now have is in another column. sidency is his non-committalism on these questions. If er conclusive against this right. The joint resolution Millard Fillmore, in this crisis, has been the saviour of to that law, asked nothing more than the remedy of this the country, why crucify him in a Whig Convention by evil, and did not seek a repeal of this law as many unthe nomination of one whose opinions are unknown? Mr. Fillmore came into the Presidency at the most critical period of our national history. Gen. Taylor, under the advice of Seward and his Galphin Cabinet, had it; a law passed by a bare majority of the Senate, and were composed by her father to whom the sad news was adopted the non-action policy in regard to legislation for which divided the vote of Iudiana in Congress, not one adopted the non-action policy in regard to legislation for the benefit of the Territories. Texas claimed New the benefit of the Territories. Texas claimed New to the compromise measures to the compromise measures to the loss of a beloved child.

which divided the vote of Iudiana in Congress, not one of her Senators having voted for the same; certain telegraphed while detained by a storm in Chicago. Quick in executing the blessings of their legitimate and allotted mission? Sure enough,—what are they doing? Why, simply taking care of themselves,—floundering to Mexico, and was about enforcing that claim at the point you as an enemy to the compromise measures.

That I supported George W. Julian in opposition to of the bayonet, and Taylor, with his regular troops, was preparing for resistance, and three months more would have involved our south-western border in all the horrors of civil war. Gen. Taylor died, and as the belis racy of the District in which I lived and represented.

As the personal friend of Mr. Julian, I preferred him to chimed out the funeral peal, the patriots of the nation Mr. Parker, and believing that he was with the Democsaw the dark cloud which hung over the land fringed racy on many of the leading measures of the day as held with bright hope. They looked to Mr. Fillmore as a by them, to all of which as a Whig Mr. Parker was op-a national man to save the country. He immediately posed, I was induced to use my influence and cast my dismissed the Galphin Cabinat that had hung like a mill. dismissed the Galphin Cabinet that had hung like a millstone around the neck of the departed hero, and changed the policy of the administration. Looking for support to the country rather than his party, he immediately recommended the adoption of Mr. Clay's compromise policy. He sought the advice of Cass and Dickinson, and the national men of both parties.

Mr. Fillmore was a northern man, and we now propose to examine how he was sustained by his northern political friends. There were in the House of Representatives from the northern or free States, 74 whigs and 43 democrats. On the passage of the Texas boundary bill, which was the great measure that paved the way for the compromise, 24 northern whigs and 32 northern democrats voted for it, and 50 northern whigs and 11 northern democrats voted against it. On the passage Comm of the furitive slave law, which was a measure that Mr. Fillmore had more at heart than all others at the time of its passage, it received the vote of two northern whigs and 28 northern democrats, whilst 72 northern whigs and 25 northern democrats refused to support it.

When Mr. Fillmore was struggling to save the country, his northern friends refused to sustain and support him; now after he has breasted the storm of opposition. and with the aid of Democrats, been enabled to carry out this policy and restore peace and quiet to the country, these very men who were opposed to his measures cry out-" The whig party and the whig administration present the only rallying point for the conservative men of the country." But in rallying, they must only rally until the election comes on, then they must rally against him, and go for the "Hero of an hundred battles." Mr. Fillmore's measures, they say, are right; but they imperfect, that the above summary furnishes only an ap-dere not submit them for the verdict of the people. No proximation to a correct view of the state of the church one more violently opposed the policy of the President on the compromise measures than the Editor of the Indiana Journal, and no one is more opposed to the normal of Mr. Fillmore than this same "conservative" the wind to grant a three winds are an and the wind the one more violently opposed the policy of the President

Pennsylvania. The returns already received leave no doubt of the election of Col. Bigler, dem., for Governor, and Gen. Clover, dem., for Canal Commissioner, and the whole

democratic ticket for State officers, and a large majority in the Legislature. This is a most glorious triumph, -a triumph over the combined forces of Abolitionism Native Americanism, and Whiggery. Bigler sustained the compromise measures, whilst Johnston opposed them, and favored the election of Gen. Scott to the Pre-N. BOLTON, sidency. The Keystone of Winggery is broken, and the FRANCIS KING, bridge that carried it over in safety in the last conflict has tumbled into the waters.

> With nodding arches, broken temples spread, The very tombs now vanished, like their dead."

Ohio Has nobly triumphed. Wood, Democrat. for Governor, and Medill, Democrat, for Lt. Governor, by overwhelmng majorities. The whole State Ticket elected and a large majority of Democrats in both branches of the Legislature. Lewis, the abolition candidate for Governor, has received a large vote, which shows that they Journal. have determined on a separate organization. So mote it

Governor Whitcomb.

We clip the following from the New York Day Book. The friends of Governor Whitcomb will be gratified to hear that his health is improving

next session of Congress with renewed vigor. Mr. Whitcomb is one of our most remarkable men. If ever institutions, which so readily recognize and reward have not yet adopted the full programme of the prohonors without the advantages of early education, wealth or family patronage, are called among us, our Republic be worthy of the occasion. Let the people all come and may well exult over the career of James Whitcomb. give the old General a rouser. After picking up from others through extraordinary difin his appreciation of genius he is an enthusiast. Mr. Whitcomb has filled all the superior political offices in Indiana. He was twice governor of and is now United States Senator from Indiana. He for many years commanded an immense law practice, and is at present per-haps the most influential man in his State. Mr. Whitcomb's principles are democratic, and he brings to their support a powerful intellect and profound erudition.

Why is it that the Democracy of the present day prefer going to England for such articles as can be manufactured at home, to purchasing of our own citizens?-

Wright, published in this paper. It contains much | which you say that I am "a Freesoiler, an enemy of the compromise measures, and a supporter of George W.

having acted as such from 1840, the year I came to this State, until the present time. In 1846 I was the Dem- pus refused, and a double fee is allowed to the Commisment awarded by the Legislature, agricultural societies ocratic nominee of Union county for the Legislature, and sioner for the performance of his duty. are now being formed in most of the counties, and if was beaten by a Whig, because I was a Democrat and the spirit is kept alive, the country will soon see the a friend of the Democratic administration of Mr. Polk and the Mexican War.

Democratic Convention, composed of the sterling De-mocracy of Fayette and Union, when Dr. Trembly and The Democratic party of the country now numbers in its ranks the Secessionists, the Abolitionists, and say I was elected by the same Democracy. My course in the politicians who are willing to coquette with Aboli. the Senate is before the State, having there acted with tion and Secession, and to co-operate with them, in order to regain power. These three classes embrace all tion (except in the election of Judge Elliott as President the opponents to the present Administration. The Whig Judge of my own Circuit, when, along with every Democratic member from the Circuit except one, and which were represented by me.

That I am "an enemy of the compromise measures," what the majorities are is not easily ascertained, for the such is not the fact. Believing that the several measures thousand and one officers voted for, but we shall learn in due time.

That I am "an enemy of the compromise measures," what the majorities are is not easily ascertained, for the all had to pay the same duty per yard, coarse or fine, and the poor paid consequently as much as the rich for the articles used by them respectively. That I am "an enemy of the compromise measures," passed by Congress to be the best which could then be due time. done, I, as co-Editor of the "Chronicle," endorsed these do to certain provisions of the act commonly called the we tried last evening to find out the real state of the offered by me in the Senate last winter as an amendment

Mr. Samuel W. Parker for Congress, I freely admit, but in doing so it was not because he was a Freesoiler. Mr. soiler, as one would draw from your editorial. By inserting the above in your paper at your earliest convenience, you will confer a favor on

Your most ob't serv't, JOHN S. REID.

Hon. W. J. BROWN, Indianapolis. Episcopal Church in Ohio. The following abstract we take from the report of the proceedings of the Diocese of Ohio for 1851, now being

tion, 85 Infants in 55 parishes,....

Added in 50 parishes, Diminished by death, removal, etc., in 50 parishes, Marriages in 48 parishes rials in 53 parishes, Sunday Schools in 62 parishes-teachers 635; scholars, 1,477 Contributions reported-

For the Episcopate and Contingent Funds
71 parishes, \$2,496 28
For Missions—Foreign, Domestic, and Dio-or other benevolent objects, extra-paro-

From thirteen parishes no statistical information has been received, and from many others the reports are so in this Diocese .- Ohio State Journal.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1851.

Pub. Documents. Our thanks are due Senators Soule, Chase, Seward, and Mangum, for valuable Pub. Documents.

Ohio and Pennsylvania. We shall not trouble our readers further with the We shall not trouble our readers further with the de-tailed report of the election returns in these States un-til the aggregate vote is received. The whigs have een routed horse foot artillery and Voltiguers. Bigler's majority in Pennsylvania will reach twelve thousand and Wood's majority in Ohio, will be near twenty thousand and his vote will exceed the combined vote of Vinton and ally on this fertile theme. "Our exports," says one, tare diminishing yearly," and we sometimes think that these "protectionists" believe what they say. On this fear of giving offence to the adminishing yearly, and his fear of giving offence to the adminishing yearly. Whig ticket for State officers and Judges is defeated The Legislature Democratic in both branches. Bad show for the "Hero of an hundred battles."

The "Sentinel" is glorifying over the re-election f Gov. Wood, although that gentleman, in his inaugural address, took strong grounds in favor of the modifica-tion of the fugitive slave law. So much for its sincerity in its advocacy of the compromise measures .- Indiana

The Journal is mourning in sadness and gloom over the defeat of Samuel F. Vinton, who voted against the fugitive slave law, and opposed the measures of adjustment recommended by President Fillmore. So much for its sincerity, in its advocacy of the compromise

The 12th of November next, is selected as the day the country had cause to be proud of the genius of its to receive Gen. Lane. The committee of arrangements ceedings of the day, but we are assured that they will

The arm of the Central Canal leading to the ba. The Keystone State Redeemed!

In the first of the English classics as the senator, and when the English classics as the senator, and when the English classics as the senator, and the fill the

> Owing to the excessive drouth and low stage of water the whigs have great difficulty in ascending Salt River. No wonder Mr. Vinton was so strong an advocate of river improvements.

Hon. John S. Reid's Letter.

We cheerfully give place in our columns for Mr. Reid's letter. We were led into the belief that Mr. For the same reason that Whig Railroad Presidents Reid was a free soiler from the circumstance of his rebuy their iron in England. Because they can get it ceiving the free soil vote when elected, his uniform support of Mr. Julian, and his votes in the Legislature, to-DEAR SIR .—Having my attention called to an article to which he alludes. In that Resolution our friend Reid dweller in a log cabin, amid the forests and prairies of (Editorial) in your Daily Sentinel of the 11th inst., in objects to the fugitive slave law, because some of the provisions of said law are in opposition to the ennobling principles of human freedom, promulged in the declaraliberty of our fellow men, especially those previsions by First, then, I am not a Freesoiler, but a DEMOCRAT, which a trial by jury is denied, the writ of habeas cor-

The free soil member which Mr. Reid alludes to is George Evans of Henry county, and if our friend In the year 1849 I was nominated for the Senate by a George thinks himself injured by the allusion, our colall is our maxim.

Good.

The Cincinnati Gazette (whig) of Friday morning, three days after the election contains the following: THE ELECTION.

ing the fact, by compromise, coalition, or otherwise, but

Accustomed, as we have been, to rely upon our Whig

nel. These beautiful lines were sung at the funeral of deep feeling in the loss of a beloved child.

Oh, Lilla, sleep no more, but awake, and speak to me! Dear Lilla, so lovely, and so mild, Kiss your father again with that sweet, happy smile-Oh! hushed is the voice of my child!

In a dreamless sleep, and thine eyelids closed-And pale is that sunny brow, And thy dimpled hands on thy bosom fair Lie folded and quiet now.

On my cheek no more shall thy velvet lip Its kiss of fond love impress, And thy cherished form to this heart no more Shall be pressed with tenderness.

No more shall you cull from the garden the flowers, Or climb on your dear father's knee; No more shall you chase little KATE through the bowers, Or kiss away the tear from her eye.

No more shall you sing with your sisters a song, As we sit around " our own fireside." No more weep with us the heart's bitter tears, Because our poor mother has died, In the new church yard, called the " Porest Home," In a grove, where our tears we can hide

We've laid your mother dear, and we all soon shall come Then farewell Lilla-we will kiss you once more; To the cold, lonely grave then repair;-

And sing for you the "Orphan's Prayer." Farewell, billa! we will "kiss you again,"-To thy father, 'twas thy last simple prayer. Hie awaw to thy mother, who will clasp thee with joy,

New Mexico.

And tell her we'll all soon be there.

though the mineral and other resources have never been thoroughly explored. In process of time it may be wealthy, as it is, there is nothing which indicates any immediate prosperity. The people are ignorant and depraved, superstitious and dirty. They still use wooden ploughs with a little piece of iron about the size of a drag tooth—tread out their grain with cattle and win-

[From the Detroit Free Press.] Whig Tariffs.

The Advertiser was out, the other day, with an article squinting awfully towards the re-enactment of a high protective tariff, to eat up the proceeds of the toil of the western farmer, and build up the mushroom aristocracy of the losm and the spindle, in the overgrown manufac-turing cities of the East. The stereotype phrase, "a home market—a home market," "stuck out" considerabreaking down our "home market," quoth the Whig prints and politicians. "Her grain is sold as cheap as ours, nay cheaper," say they, and this "breaks down our manufactories!" And so the changes are rung continuthis point we have only to remark that, as "figures won't istration was no doubt the cause of his strange conduct. fords great facilities for farming, and many experienced lic," we will give the figures from the Treasury reports, His removal is but the beginning of this question, and to exhibit the tallacy of the assertion:

Our exports were in 1847, under Democratic tariff,...... 150,057,464 1851, about...... 160,000,000 To one single country alone, Great Britain, we sent To June, 1850, 321,326 bbls 1851,..... 1,054,731 bbls

This looks amazingly like a falling off in exports, doesn't it? Official tables exhibit the fact that, to Aug. 20th, 1851, 453,085 bbls. flour, and 461,276 bush. wheat and to same period in the present year, the exports amounted to 1,532,203 bbls. of flour, and 1,479,332 bush. once to the prison, for some ten minutes, and insultingly pike, salmon, trout, &c., and are all to be found there in measures. You ought to hold up your head Mr. Defrees and seems symbol and rejoice that an enemy of the compromise—one who and rejoice that an enemy of the compromise—one who are the precident prevented him from doing anything for us. In the hour of need came a friend, like a minister-cooked. Game of all kinds is abundant, and during the Senator Whiteoms.—This distinguished citizen of Indiana has been for some time in our city, but in too feeble a state of health to mingle in social or political circles. We are glad to hear that his health is dealy improving, and that he will be able to take his seat at the proving, and that he will be able to take his seat at the proving and that he will be able to take his seat at the pro er high protective tariff into existence.

which our hard handed farmers feel not the necessity:

	Luxuries. Whig	Tax.	Dem.	Tax
	Champagne,	12 per	cent.	30
	Burgundy,		**	30
	Madeira,		11 2	3
i	Wilton earpets,		44.	36
	Ladies' gloves, French,	21	11	30
	Gents do,	13	44	30
	H'kfs., fine silk,	16	45	2
	Velvets, do,	20	66	2
	Brocades, do,	14	11	2
	Silk and wool flannels, (1 yard,)	14	11	3
	Farniture,	30	ii	4
	Gems, precious stones,	71	11	36
	Jewelry,	20	41	3
	Isn't this a pretty specimen of "disc		tion?"	-

now for a comparison of the respective taxes on the ne- in the Atlantic cities -she will thus avoid what she fears

our beautiful Peninsula. Here i	t is:	prantic	
Necessaries of Life. Wine for sickness, low prices	Whig Tax.	Dem. T	az
Wine for sickness, low prices	49 pe	r cent.	3
Allspice,	120	tt ·	4
Ginger,	53	24	4
Cinnamon	61	2.2	4
Hammers and sledges for bla	ek-		
smiths,	52	41	3
Plow chains	100	64	3
Tailors' and hatters' irons,	66	22	3
Plain tumblers,	137	11	3
Coarse gloves for wagoners and	far-		HT.
mers,	90	11	3
Woman's imitation kid	70	44	3
Sugar,	62	44	3
Cheap flannels,	50 to 80	11	3
Crapes, cheap,	60	44	2
Pins	53	24	3
Cheap shirtings,	95	61	3
Cheap alapacas,	50	22	2
Cables, cordage,	120	tt	2
Wool, coarse	45	11 -	3
Anvils,	45	22	3
Cut spikes,	168	tt	3
Hoop iron	116	22	2

Let it also be borne in mind that the old Whig tariff made no "discrimination" in the quality of goods taxed,

Another Beautiful Phase in the System. There were in the State of New York, in June last, to less than two hundred and twenty-two Banks! The number is no less now. With all this army of currency makers and prosperity manufacturers, it is testified by experienced now. Many able firms are suffering great embarrassments in conducting business, and many other firms, that have been rotten for a long while, are seizing We clip the following from the Milwaukie Senti- upon the present tight times as a glorious opportunity for them to make known an honorable insolvency. In such a condition of affairs a great many credulous persons, who have been taught by Whig economists to look of business disease, would naturally ask what all these 222 paper money mongers are doing, that they are not keep their own hulks from the threatening ware, -demonstrating conclusively how utterly useless they are as per day, and he does it well too. Who can beat this?

a reliance for relief when business men are in distress. Shall we be told, just here, that paper is made scarce, even with all this perfect cordon of banks in New York, and the no small army of seventy in Ohio, because they have had to redeem their bills in specie, for shipments precious metals in the country now, after all the exportations noised abroad, than we had six months ago. the organization of a new Territory. The mints have coined, since the 1st of January last, \$35,806,350. Of this sum California alone furnished no less than \$31,058,000. The customs exhibit an exportation of \$43,577,000; and they show an importation of \$107,500,000; leaving in the country nearly 64 millions of dollars more in specie than we had in 1849.—Cin.

Hamilton Telegraph, are rejoiceing over the sad termination of the recent effort to emancipate Cuba, and many others exult secretly, though deterred from motives o policy, from expressing the honest feelings of their hearts. Let them jubilate. Now, when the star of Independence is eclipsed, they should exult, for the hour is upon us when it will shine forth with redoubled splendor and become a fixed light in the republican constella-tion. We believe yet that her people are for Indepen-dence, and only wait a favorable moment. Another year will not pass until Cuba will have again attempted to rid herself from the thraldom of Spanish power, and we trust that success will then crown the effort. There chances for the Presidency. are hours of gloom in every struggle. The doubt which now shadows the patriots is not more disheartening than that which hung over Valley Forge before the crossing of the Delaware. Men who do battle for human freedom must hope all things and endure all things. It seems a wise arrangement of Providence that the boon should be rendered precious by the sacrifices which it It is designed that arrangements shall be made to hold Judge Mower formely of Michigan now one of the United States Judges in this Territory in a letter to a friend thus describe this country:

Should be rendered precious by the sacrinces which it demands. The Israelites were many years wandering in the wilderness, after departing from bondage, until their arrival in the promised land; but they arrived at last with a faith purified by the ordeal through which they had passed. Lopez is dead. Crittenden is dead.

The Israelites were many years wandering in the fall of 1852, to designate the kind of Crops, Domestic Animals, Manufactures and Miscellaneous productions that shall be entitled to premiums; and to receive returns from the directors of the several they had passed. Lopez is dead. Crittenden is dead. "There is wealth in this country. But the truth is, that, what with the many revolutions New Mexico has survived, and the incursions of the Indians, the population and resources of the country have much diminished,

> A Case of Hydrophobia!-George W. Julian of this A Case of Hydrophobia!—George W. Julian of this State has been holding forth to the free-soilers at Cincinnati. The reporter of the Times says, that, at a meeting on Thursday night, he spoke at considerable length, in a torcible, sledge-hammer sort of a style, and declared it to be the duty of free-soilers to expose, denounce, and utterly exterminate the dough-faces of the free States! George is getting decidedly welfish! Won, der if his extermination at the ballot box, last August-had anything to do with his present warlike demonstra.
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> The N. V. Loperal of Commerce, of Friday last, re-

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1851.

More about the late Consul at Havana. The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. R. M. have a personal acquaintance, is a gentleman of character and standing, and we have no doubt the letter states the facts as they occurred. Consul Owen has been removed by the administration. He will return to Georgia where he has hosts of friends, and will no doubt undertake to justify his conduct under his instructions from the administration. Mr. Owen is a gentleman in his from the letter of Capt. Ellis, which speaks for itself: chained (sick and wounded) together.

ers were sent to this hospital, where we have every at- ed with beautiful lakes, so beautiful that they appear a tention and are treated in the kindest and most gentle- most like artificial bodies of water, where the hand of manly manner by the surgeons and students.

wheat! while our imports into New York for said month | told 150 men, who were in chains, that the proclamation | such abundance that they can be seen swiming about on rency, upon which produce dealers depend for the pur- articles were brought in abundance. Our consul had re- the crow, if such they fancy chase of the great staples, we are gravely told that the price of wheat, &c., depends entirely upon the "home market," and that instead of a temporary depression, the low rates are to rule until the Whigs can legislate another of the meetings, and that instead of a temporary depression, the low rates are to rule until the Whigs can legislate another of the meetings, &c., held in the States. God bless that young man! The Great complaints, too, are made of the want of discrimination in the tariff of '46. Let us see, for the ben-eft of our Western folks, what kind of a tariff it is which and if the rules of the hospital would permit, every din of business and the improvements of civilization are seems to sit so uncomfortably on the eastern lords of the thing in Havana would be at my service. Through his at an end, and from whence they can look at Nature in

Jenny Lind.

We learn from the Buffalo Courier, that this queen of song, after her visit to Toronto intends spending two or three days at Niagara, to bid adien to a scene, the beau- to place, in search of game, fruits and fish, for their ty and sublimity of which have fascinated her so strongly that she feels loth to resume her universally acknowledged position as the highest professor of the most delightful of all the Arts and where she has, for the first time in this country, found and enjoyed the comforts of over again, at the same places, until, as far as change a home. She will then proceed direct to Cincinnati, and return from thence by Columbus and Cleveland, through Rochester to complete the Eastern portion of her tour gether with his "Joint Resolution in favor of freezom," cessaries of life, which must be had and paid for by every the journeys on the Lakes at a period of the season when traveling ceases to be an enjoyment, and when the weather is proverbially uncertain. By this arrangement omits entirely Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee.

> Mere than one thousand emigrant wagons passed through Indianapolis during last week, all bound West. The number of emigrants this season has been greatly augmented in consequence of the passage of the bounty land bill. Many an old soldier who has been a tenant all his life, is now enabled to become a free holder and be a free man indeed. Others by this means have secured homes for their children, and who are now flocking by thousands to cultivate these fertile, but hitherto unproductive lands. May the blessings of Heaven go with them, and may they multiply and replenish the earth.

> > Cincinnati Type Foundry.

We have been politely fornished by Mr. Charles Wells, of this establishment, with a copy of the new Specimen Book, containing specimens of all Types, Borders, Script, as much appreciated as if seen again and again. Flourishes, Cuts &c., manufactured at this Foundry Those of the craft desiring to purchase material for Newspaper, Book or Job work will find they cen do equally as well at the Cincinnati Type Foundry as they exciting events. can anywhere else. Editors and publishers can obtain copies of the Specimen Book by addressing Charles Wells, Cincinnati.

IT The Asylum for the blind is up and covered. This when completed will be one of the most beautiful edifiall the commercial journals of that State that there has ces in the State and reflects great credit on the architect not been since 1837 such a "hard time" for money as is

> LPOne can form some idea of the amount of building which has been done during the past season when it is known that at one of our Brick-yards, (Mr. John Greer's), is "on its last legs." Farther north, it is already nearly there has been manufactured three millions, three hun- extinct ndred thousand brick. Mr. Greer, we are informed has the largest Brick-yard in this vicinity, and he expects houses. In all other respects the new settlement was next season to make equally as many brick as he has prospering. The natives in the region were delighted the past, and, from the manner in which Indianapolis is with the change since the expulsion of the Fisherman improving, we think he can sell all he makes. He has in his employ a hand that can set 15,000 brick in a kiln into the different settlements; the farmers at Bexley

Another New Territory.

The inhabitants residing north of the Columbia River, in Oregon Territory are in favor of a division. Public abroad, and that this latter is the cause of such tightness and scarcity? That will not do. We have more of the and Pacific, and strong resolutions adopted in favor of

> IThe Brownstown Observer, some time since, con taised a very severe article reflecting on the character of young Mr. Tanner, the former Editor of that paper. The last number of the Salem Democrat contains a communication from Mr. Tanner, which we think fully exhonerates him from the charge

Mr. Webster having recovered from the Hay fever, will soon return to Washington.

The Secretary of the Navy has gone to North

The Washington Union has been authorized by Gen. Sam. Houston to pronounce the Donalson and Gree, correspondence a fabrication. It was a deep laid scheme to identify the General with abolitionism, and to defeat his

Marion County Agricultural Society. An adjourned Meeting of the Society will be held at

hoped that all interested in the Farming and Mechanical

improvements of the County will be present.

A number of the counties of this State have held Fairs can no more strangle or imprison that than they can conscience, or the light of heaven. labor and skill, much to the credit of the competitors.

And it will require no little exertion for those of Marion County, to prepare, not only for the contemplated County Fair; but for the State Fair also, which will be

[From the St. Louis Daily Union.]

Minnesota-Its Beauties. Of all the papers with which we exchange, we come across none more spirited and racy than the Minne sota papers. They always come to us filled with well writ-Ellis, of Washington City, who was a Captain in the ill-fated expedition to Cuba. Capt. Ellis, with whom we so also is the style of their editorials entirely original with them. They work trifles up into long and amusing articles, and generally contain more well written matter than many old established papers in the States. Minnesota is fast rising in importance, and will, we doubt not, ere long contain a large and fast increasing

population, for there are already large numbers emigra ting from the Eastern and Middle States, and settling in different parts of the new territory. The climate is healthy, and the soil rich and productive. There are deportment, but is exceedingly timid and fearful of re-sponsibility, and his fear of giving offence to the adminfarmers have already settled there, and are rapidly improving their land, which will yield them a rich return mark our prediction if in the end Mr. Owen does not for their labor. St. Paul is already a place of some im-business of the latter place will be increased tenfold. "On the 28th, I was made a prisoner, and treated very kindly until I reached Havana, when we were greatest points, not only for business, but also for pleasure, in the Union. In some parts the country is steep "Upon an examination being made, I and some oth- and hilly, in others we find clear level prairies interspers art has been exerted to the utmost to adorn and beautify

and forming a picture far more beautiful than could be produced by the hands of the greatest artist; here and there fine lakes in the midst of forests, lakes on which can yet be seen the Indians, paddling their light canoes, either for pleasure, or to convey themselves from place nourishment. To persons who, season after season, visit fashionable places of summer resort, such as Saratogo, Newport, Rockaway, &c., where the pleasures and pastimes of each season are but a continual repetition of what they have seen and what they have done, over and of scene is concerned, they might as well remain at home, how much more delighted they would be if they could but persuade themselves to abandon what are considered the places of fashionable resort, and direct their course to Minnesota instead, where all is new, and where the scenery is, at the same time, much more varied and beautiful than they can find elsewhere.

The day is not far distant, when persons seeking pleas. western watering places in preference to the eastern, for the facilities, for travelling, both natural and artificial. will, in less than two years, enable persons to go from New York, the great emporium of the Union, to St. Paul, in a shorter space of time than is now occupied in travelling two or three hundred miles. Thus, when the railroad is completed from Dubuque, the distance from New York to St. Paul will be accomplished in about sixty hours. And persons from the south will be ena-bled, by means of railroads, to reach a delightful summer retreat, without being exposed to the dangers of the lake, or subjected to the inconvenience usually encountered on the Ohio river. The Falls of St. Anthony. although not so awful as the Falls of Niagara, are in many respects more pleasing, for although they do not strike the beholder with the same degree of wonder at a first view, they are surrounded by so many striking natural beauties that one never tires looking at them, and Niagara twice seen becomes tiresome, for there is only the same deafening roar of waters, and one or two but few natural beauties, things that are seen once are

LATE FROM LIBERIA. - Our files of Liberia papers to

June 18, indicate steady and quiet prosperity, with few James K. Straw, the English agent, continues his advertisement, offering a premium of fifty dollars for the best five acres of cotton, and promising to furnish the means to any competent persons who wish to make the

The Herald, in an editorial article, urges attention to the collection of India Rubber, as a new and profitable branch of Liberian industry. The writer believes that the trees are abundant in some parts of their territory, and thinks the natives may be induced to gather it and

bring it in for sale. The U. S. Brig Perry, Capt. A. H. Foote, arrived at Monrovia, June 16, in 9 days from St. Helena, all well. He reports that the slave trade on the "South Coast"

About June 1, a fire broke out in the new town of

Grando. In Bassa large quantities of palm oil were coming were planting large quantities of arrow-root; and there

was a prospect of a large crop of rice.

The brig Sea Mew arrived at Monrovia May 18th, 76 days from New York, with 15 emigrants. The Sea Mew lay 15 days at Sierra Leone, where strenuous efforts were made to persuade the emigrants to remain; but they all preferred the New Republic to a British Colony.
Extracts from the British Captain Forbe's book on
"Dahomy and the Dahomans," accusing the Liberians of "buying and selling God's image," had reached Liberia in the newspapers. The editor of the Herald, af ter copying the accessation, closes his remarks by saying: "The whole thing is too ridiculous to be treated seriously, and deserves no further notice from us, than a flat contradiction, which we unhesitatingly record." The editor says that the receiving of " pawas," as practised, according to Captain Forbes, by the English, on the Gold Coast, is forbidden by law, and not practised in

April 25, the barque Gem, from New York, tonched at Monrovia, having on board the Rev. Robert Bolton and lady, Presbyterian Missionaries to the Gaboon, or rather, to the new station in that vicinity.

The Hon. S. A. Benson had been to Tradetown, as Commissioner from the President, to compel the native "King" in that neighborhood to live in peace. All promised compliance but one, who was told that he must do it, or troops would be sent to drive him out of the country, for the government was determined to stop the war. This brought him to terms, and arbitrators were

soon to meet and settle all their "pallavers."

Judge Benson has also been about forty miles inland, with an exploring party, to select a site in the mountainous region for a new settlement. He found the country fertile, well wooded and watered, and the natives friendly, and quite superior to those near the coast. He select-

The emigrants by the brig Alida, from New Orleans. were doing well at Since. There had been no cases of small pox among them since they landed; nor had there been any deaths except four children. They had nearly all passed through the acclimating fever, and were at work on their farms. One of them had built a large boat, propelled by paddle wheels, to ply between differ

The emigrants by the Baltimore, from Savanah, were all landed in good health and spirits. One of them brought a steam saw-mill, with an engine of twenty. horse power, which the editor of the Herald thinks too large, though it may be successful, notwithstanding.

A HARD CASE.—"Will you pay me this bill, sir? said a tailor to a waggish fellow, who owed him a pretty

"Do you owe anybody anything sir?' said the wag. "No, sir,' said the tailor.

"Then you can afford to wait." And off he walked.

A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our

wag was not at his wit's end yet; so turning to his cred-tor, he said; "Are you in debt to anybody?"

"Yes, sir,' said the tailor
"Why don't you pay?"
"I've not the money."

"That's just my case, sir. I am glad to see you can appreciate my condition; give me your hand!"

IFGeneral Foote of Mississippi, has announced his intention to resign his seat in the U.S. Senate, previous to the November election in that State.

ITCom. R. B. Cunningham, has been attached to e navy yard at Gosport, Virginia.